



Modelling of Thermal Breakdown in Dielectric Elastomers

Madsen, Line Riis; Hassager, Ole; Skov, Anne Ladegaard

Publication date:
2017

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Madsen, L. R., Hassager, O., & Skov, A. L. (2017). *Modelling of Thermal Breakdown in Dielectric Elastomers*. Abstract from European Polymer Federation Congress 2017, Lyon, France.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Modelling of Thermal Breakdown in Dielectric Elastomers

Line Riis Madsen, Ole Hassager & Anne Ladegaard Skov

Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

Dielectric elastomers are a promising category of smart materials, which may find application within many fields such as soft robotics, wave-energy harvesting and loud speakers [1]. A dielectric elastomer consists of a thin, stretchable polymer film sandwiched between two compliant electrodes. When an external voltage is applied to the electrodes, an electrostatic pressure across the elastomer is generated, which will cause the electrodes to attract one another. Thereby the thickness of the elastomer is decreased and the cross sectional area of the elastomer is increased. When the voltage is switched off, the elastomer regenerates its original shape.

Several electrical aging mechanisms are known to occur during operation; some cause fast breakdown while others cause slow degradation of the dielectric elastomer. One of the most significant fast aging mechanisms is thermal breakdown. Thermal breakdown initiates when the heat produced within the elastomer, mainly joule heating, exceeds the heat loss to the surroundings. This may be either locally or macroscopically [2].

We strive to enhance the understanding of thermal breakdown in dielectric elastomer by performing numerical simulation of the actuation of dielectric elastomer transducers in stacked configuration. Multiple simulations using experimental data for PDMS have been performed using COMSOL Multiphysics, from which the key parameters affecting thermal breakdown have been identified. In this presentation we will present the findings and identify the optimal operating conditions for a PDMS dielectric elastomer in order to minimize thermal breakdown.

[1] Madsen, Frederikke B.; Daugaard, Anders E.; Hvilsted, Søren; Skov, Anne L. The Current State of Silicone-Based Dielectric Elastomer Transducers *Marcomol. Rapid Commun.* 2016, 37, 378-413

[2] Dissado, L. A.; Fothergill, J. C. *Electrical Degradation and Breakdown in Polymers*, 1. Ed, Peter Peregrinus Ltd., London, United Kingdom, 1992